



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

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Feature Articles

Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage



Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased 1.0% for the year ended 31 December 2007.



Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

South Australia's unemployment rate dropped slightly to 4.6% in August 2008.



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

Average weekly earnings for South Australian males increased 4.8% in the year to May 2008, while female earnings increased 1.2%.



State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

South Australia's State Final Demand increased by 1.1% in the June quarter 2008.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

South Australia's retail turnover increased by 0.6% in July 2008.



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

South Australia's expenditure on Buildings and Structures decreased by \$28m (4.6%) to \$583m in the June 2008 quarter.



Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

The total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia increased by 0.4% from June 2008 to July 2008.



Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

The price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 16.2% for the year ended June quarter 2008.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupier) in South Australia have decreased eight months in a row.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

The value of South Australia's merchandise exports was \$861m in July 2008 (down 4.5% from July 2007).



Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs was at 66% of capacity at the beginning of September 2008.

In this issue

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	Release Date
October 2008	28 October 2008
November 2008	25 November 2008
December 2008	18 December 2008
January 2009	27 January 2009

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Demography; Labour Force; State Accounts; Consumption; Investment; Construction; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; and Water.

There have been changes to the Retail Trade data presented in this publication. Previous issues of **SA Stats** included a graph showing monthly retail turnover at the industry level. Due to changes in the Retail Business Survey in July 2008, estimates at the industry group by state level are now only published on a quarterly basis. The graph showing retail turnover by industry group has been removed from this issue of **SA Stats**, but it will reappear in the November 2008 issue and then quarterly as new data becomes available.

A new article 'Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage' is included in this month's **SA Stats**. This article highlights suburbs in Adelaide which are relatively advantaged and disadvantaged as measured by the Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). The article shows that Adelaide has an over-representation of disadvantaged areas compared to the rest of Australia and an under-representation of advantaged areas. The article also includes a case study on the suburb of Adelaide, demonstrating how a suburb can have a different level of relative advantage and disadvantage depending on which SEIFA index is used.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

Sep 2008 [Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage](#)
Aug 2008 [South Australia's Agriculture Industry](#)
July 2008 [New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia](#)
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Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,598,000 at 31 March 2008, an increase of about 16,900 persons (1.1%) since 31 March 2007. Nationally, the ERP was 21,282,600 at 31 March 2008, an increase of about 336,800 persons (1.6%) since 31 March 2007.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end March quarter 2008 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 947.0	72.4	1.1
Victoria	5 274.4	87.6	1.7
Queensland	4 253.2	91.9	2.2
South Australia	1 598.0	16.9	1.1
Western Australia	2 149.1	54.2	2.6
Tasmania	497.3	4.5	0.9
Northern Territory	218.4	4.6	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	342.7	4.6	1.4
Australia(a)	21 282.6	336.8	1.6

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2006-07, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (2.0%) followed by Adelaide (1.1%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Statistical Division, South Australia(a)

	2006		2007	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 146.1	1.0	1 158.3	1.1
Outer Adelaide	128.9	2.4	131.5	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	45.6	0.9	46.0	0.9
Murray Lands	69.5	0.5	69.8	0.4
South East	64.6	0.7	65.0	0.5
Eyre	34.8	0.4	34.9	0.4
Northern	78.7	-0.2	79.2	0.6
South Australia	1 568.2	1.0	1 584.5	1.0

(a) Estimates for 2007 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

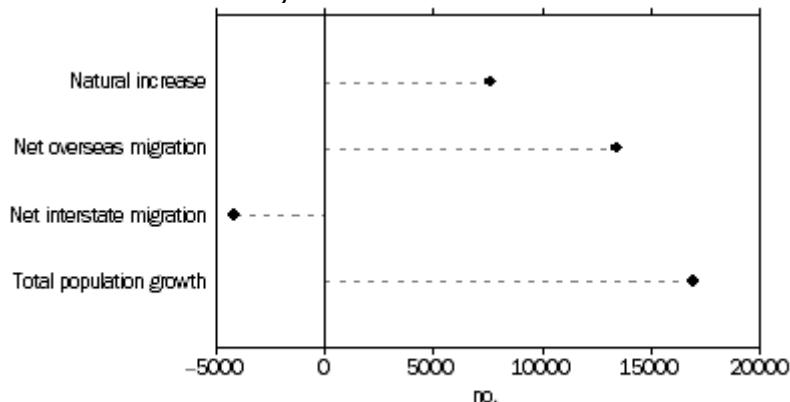
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions\(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 March 2008, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,624 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 13,441 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 4,125 persons.

For the year ended 31 March 2008, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 137,687 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 199,064 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended March 2008



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

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[Employed persons](#)

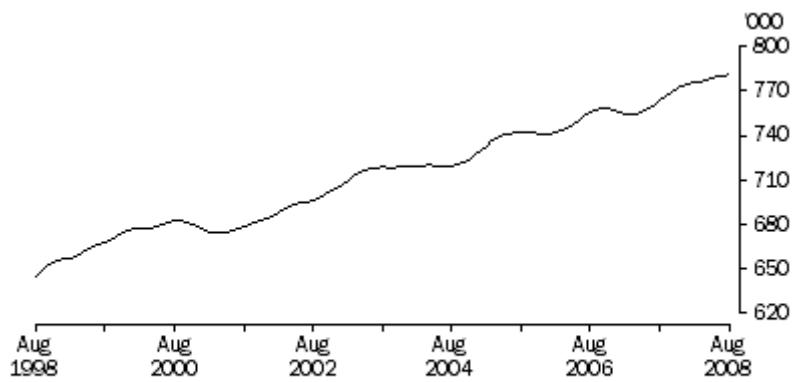
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia in August 2008 was 781,200, an increase of 600 from the number of persons employed in July 2008 (780,600). The total number of persons employed in Australia in August 2008 was 10,734,900, an increase of 8,100 on the number employed in July 2008 (10,726,800).

Employed persons(a), Trend, South Australia

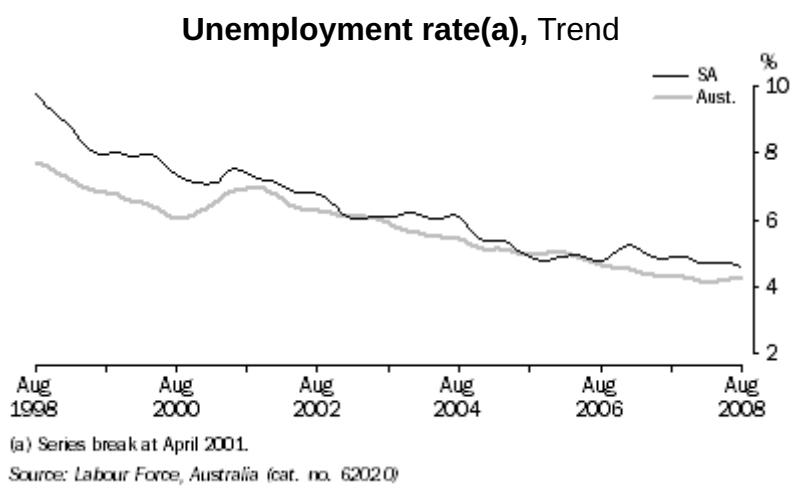


(a) Series break at April 2001.
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in August 2008 was 361,300 (in trend terms), an increase from 359,900 in July 2008. The number of females employed full-time in South Australia in August 2008 was 181,300 (in trend terms), a decrease from 182,200 in July 2008.

UNEMPLOYMENT

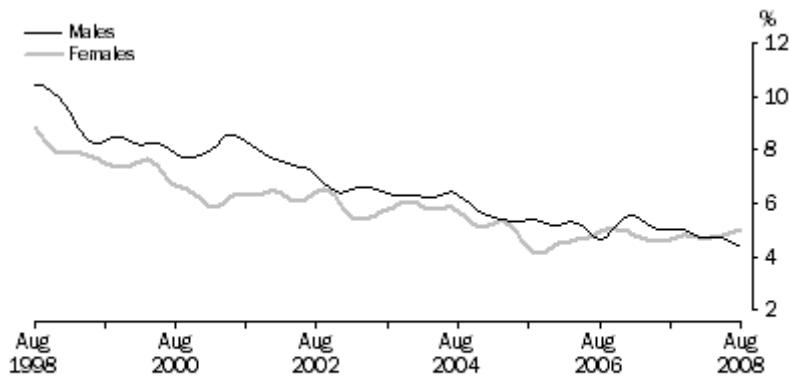
The trend estimate unemployment rate for South Australia dropped slightly to 4.6% in August 2008, down from 4.7% in July 2008. Australia's unemployment rate remained unchanged from July 2008 to August 2008 at 4.2%.



(a) Series break at April 2001.
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for males dropped slightly from 4.5% in July 2008 to 4.4% for August 2008. The trend unemployment rate for females remained unchanged from July 2008 to August 2008 at 4.9%.

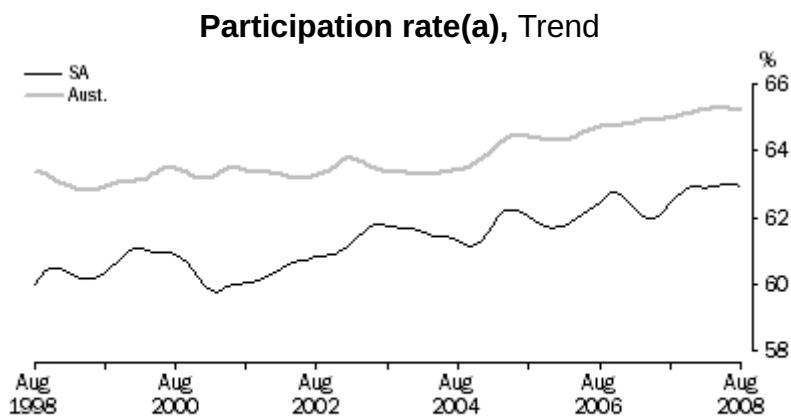
Unemployment rate(a), Trend, South Australia



(a) Series break at April 2001.
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020)

PARTICIPATION RATE

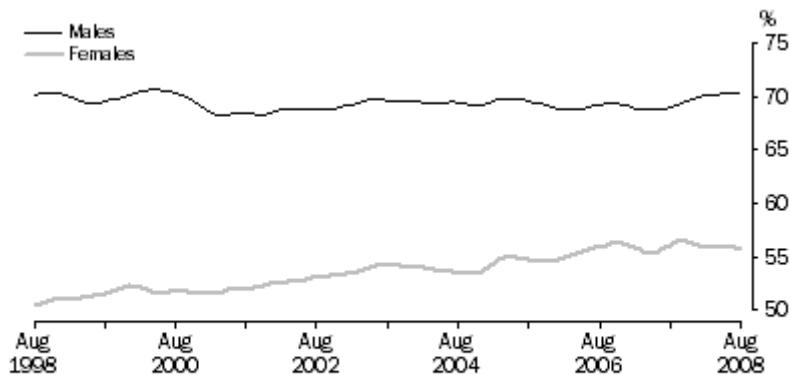
The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia in August 2008 was 63.0%, unchanged from July 2008. Australia's trend participation rate dropped slightly from 65.3% in July 2008 to 65.2% for August 2008.



(a) Series break at April 2001.
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020)

For South Australia, the trend participation rate for males remained steady at 70.4% in August 2008. The Australian participation rate for males has been consistently higher than that for South Australia, and was down slightly to 72.3% in August 2008 from 72.4% in July 2008. The participation rate for South Australian females dropped slightly from 55.9% in July 2008 to 55.8% in August 2008. The Australian female participation rate remained steady over this period at 58.3%.

Participation rate(a), Trend, South Australia



(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Incomes



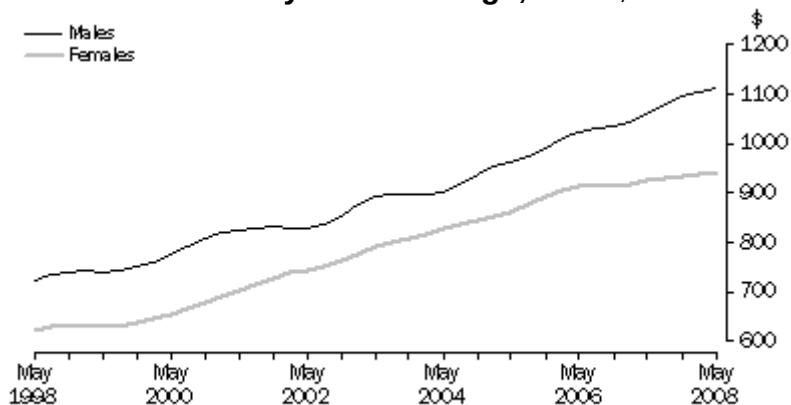
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 3.3% to \$1,049.30 in the 12 months to May 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was slightly more at 3.9% (up to \$1,132.20).

In the 12 months to May 2008, average weekly earnings in South Australia for males increased by 4.8% while earnings for females increased by 1.2%. At May 2008, male average weekly earnings (\$1,111.40) in South Australia were 18.6% higher than the corresponding female earnings (\$937.20). Nationally, in May 2008 male average weekly earnings (\$1,203.10) were 19.1% higher than the female earnings (\$1,010.00).

Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Trend, South Australia



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



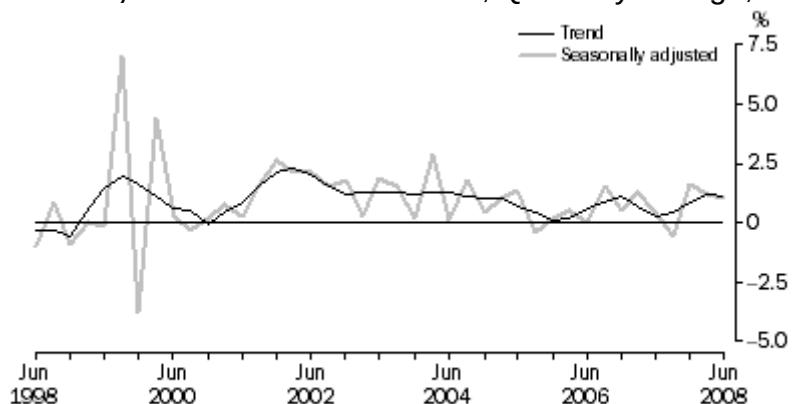
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$18,124m, a 1.1% increase from the March quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand also increased 1.1% in the June quarter 2008, to \$273,503m.

Of the other states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Western Australia (up 2.3%), followed by Queensland (up 1.5%) and Tasmania (up 1.4%).

State Final Demand, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

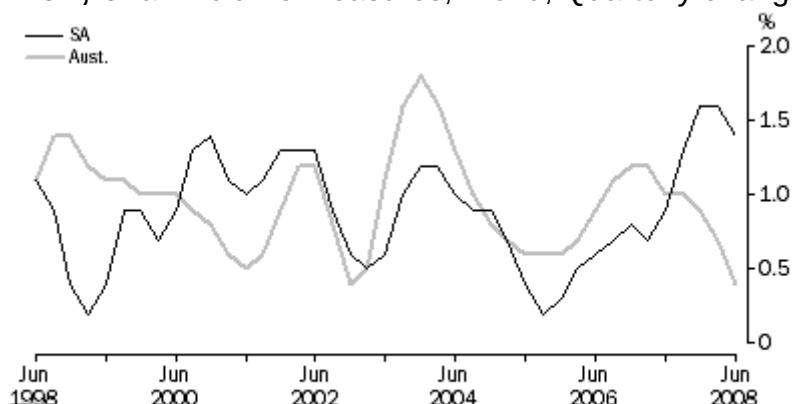


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June quarter 2008 HFCE was \$10,858m (7.3% of the national total of \$149,353m). This was a 1.4% increase from the March quarter 2008 for South Australia. For Australia, the increase was 0.4%.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

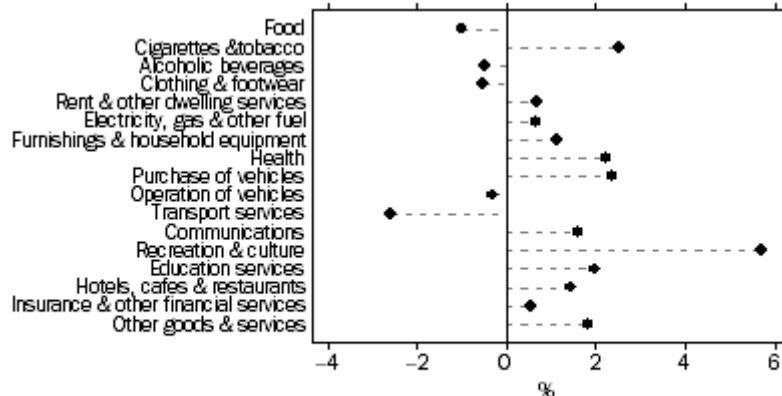


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The largest increases in expenditure in South Australia for the June quarter 2008 were for Recreation and Culture (up 5.7% from the March quarter 2008), and Cigarettes and Tobacco (up 2.5%). Expenditure on Transport Services decreased by 2.6% over this period.

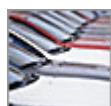
For Australia, the largest increase was for Communication (up 1.5% from the March quarter 2008) followed by Health (up 1.0%) and Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (up 1.0%). Expenditure on Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants decreased 0.3% from the March quarter 2008.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption

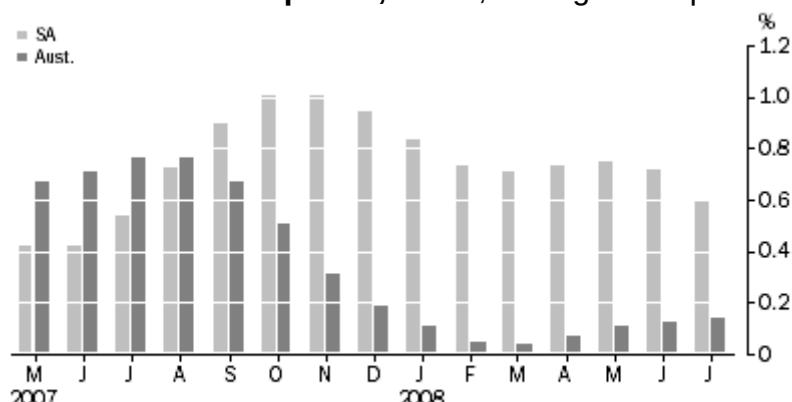


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

The July 2008 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,319.5m, while the estimate for Australia was \$18,231.5m. From June 2008, the increase in turnover for South Australia across all retail industries was 0.6%, while turnover for Australia grew by 0.1%.

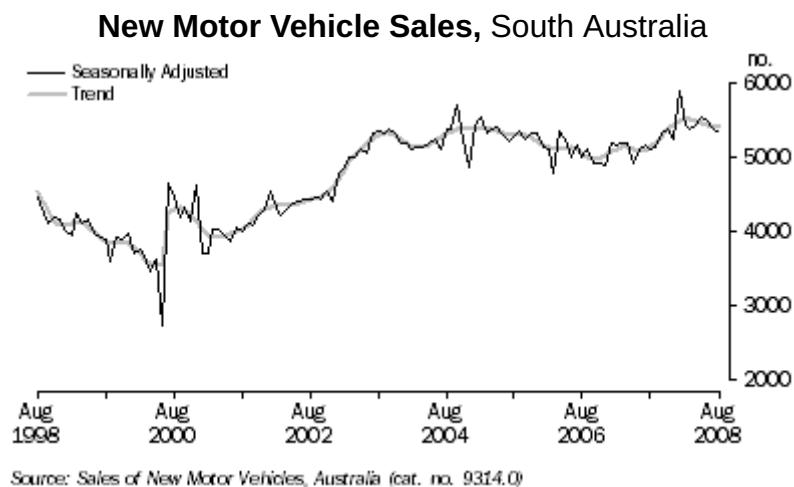
Retail turnover at current prices, Trend, Change from previous month



Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In August 2008, 3,371 new passenger vehicles and 5,402 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 49,870 and 83,798. The trend estimate for total new vehicle sales in Australia has continually decreased since January 2008, while sales in South Australia have remained relatively flat for the same period.



Investment



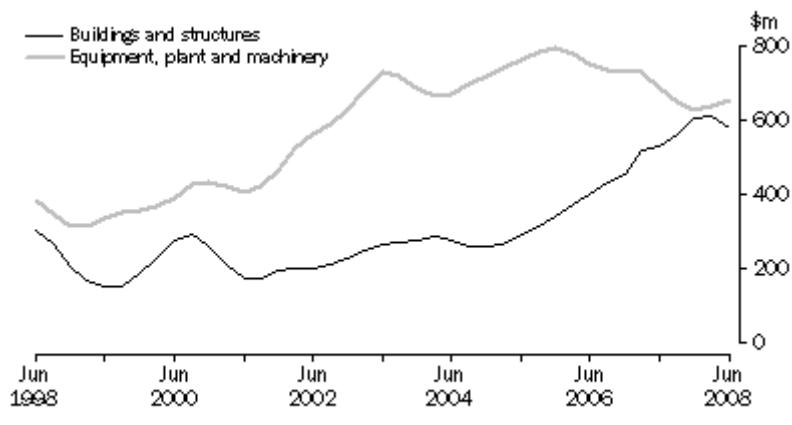
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.6% to \$1,241m. Expenditure on Equipment, Plant and Machinery increased by \$21m (or 3.3%) to \$658m, while expenditure on Buildings and Structures decreased by \$28m (or 4.6%) to \$583m.

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, private new capital expenditure for Australia increased by 4.1% to \$22,452m. Expenditure on Buildings and Structures increased by 2.0%, and Equipment, Plant and Machinery expenditure increased by 4.4% over this period.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

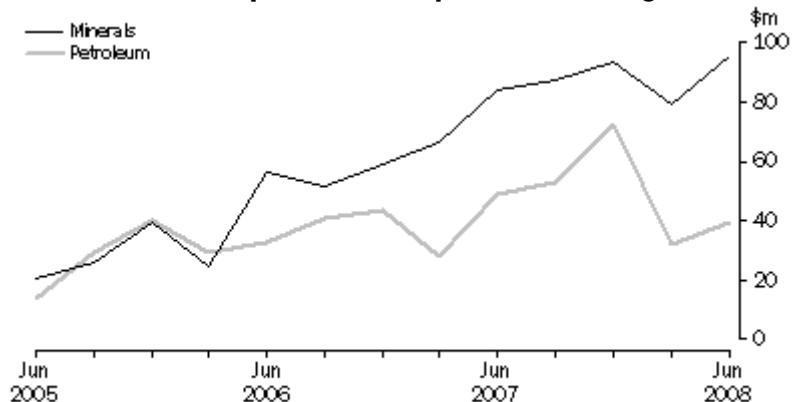
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of mineral exploration expenditure in South Australia during the June quarter 2008 was \$95.2m (in original terms), up 19.9% from \$79.3m for the March quarter 2008. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on mineral exploration increased 33.8% from \$544.0m in the March quarter 2008 to \$728.1m in June quarter 2008.

The main minerals sought in South Australia in the June quarter 2008 were copper (\$38.4m exploration expenditure), uranium (\$27.1m), and gold (\$11.6m).

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the June quarter 2008 was \$39.3m, up 23.7% from the March quarter 2008. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration increased 20.8% from \$709.4m in the March quarter 2008 to \$857.2m in the June quarter 2008.

Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure, Original, South Australia



Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction

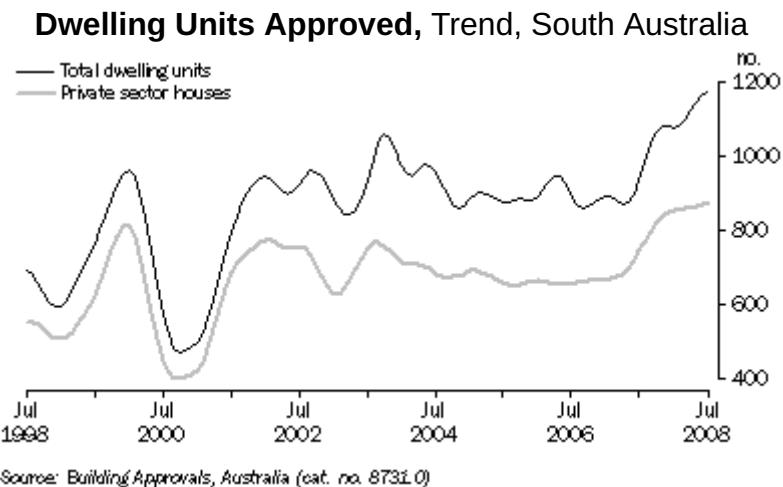


CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In July 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) was 1,172. Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) was 12,708.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia in July 2008 was 877.



In the year ended July 2008, the largest increase in dwelling units approved in South Australia was recorded for the Eyre Statistical Division (SD) (47.8%). This follows a 25.4% fall in the number of dwelling units approved in the Eyre SD in the year ending July 2007. The Murray Lands SD recorded the largest decrease in dwelling units approved in the year ended July 2008 (down 24.3%), following a 50.1% increase during the year ended July 2007.

Dwelling Units Approved, by Statistical Division (SD), Original, South Australia

	Year ended July 2007		Year ended July 2008	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	7 093	-10.4	9 296	31.1
Outer Adelaide	1 578	-2.4	1 683	6.7
Yorke and Lower North	457	-16.1	627	37.2
Murray Lands	680	50.1	515	-24.3
South East	365	-9.2	378	3.6
Eyre	226	-25.4	334	47.8
Northern	404	15.1	489	21.0
South Australia	10 803	-6.8	13 322	23.3

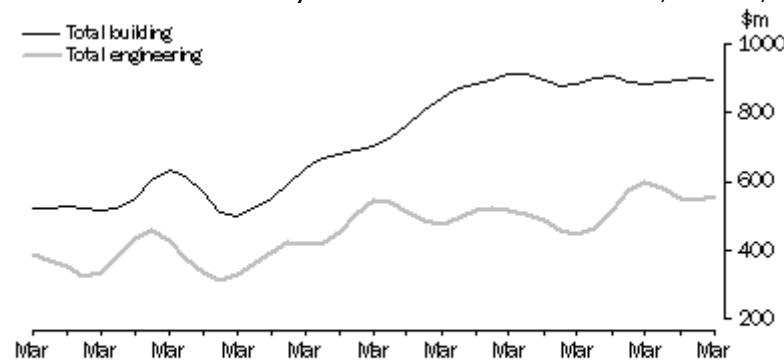
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 2.44MB\)](#)

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the March quarter 2008, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia was \$899.4m, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous quarter. Engineering work done in this quarter was \$556.0m, an increase of 1.7% from the December quarter 2007 (\$546.7m).

Value of construction work done, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

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[Consumer price index](#)

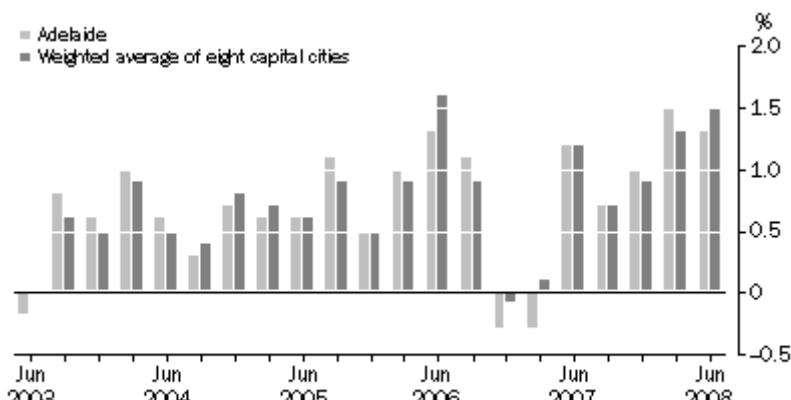
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 1.3% in the June quarter 2008 while the weighted average of eight capital cities rose by 1.5% in the quarter. Adelaide's CPI increased by 4.6% through the year to the June quarter 2008, compared with a 4.5% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.

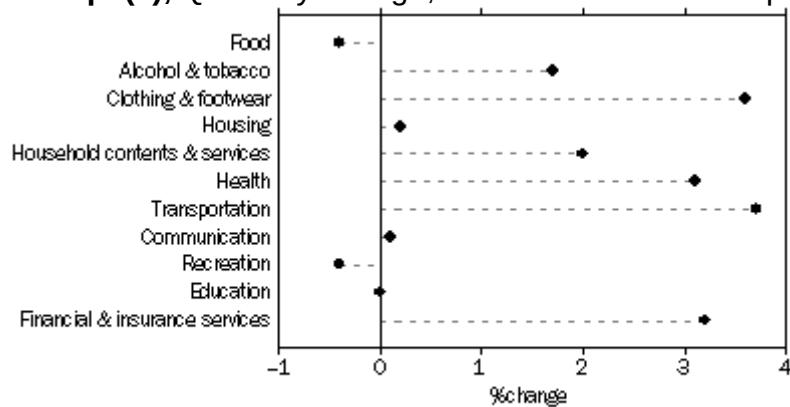
Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Transportation (3.7%), Clothing and Footwear (3.6%), and Financial and Insurance Services (3.2%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Food (-0.4%) and Recreation (-0.4%).

CPI Groups(a), Quarterly change, Adelaide - June 2008 quarter

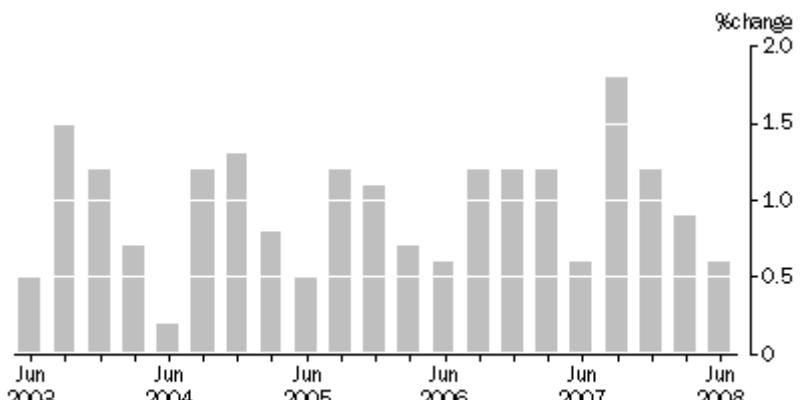


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.6% (in original terms) from the March quarter 2008 to the June quarter 2008. This was less than the increase nationally (0.9%) over this period.

Wage Price Index quarterly changes, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Original, South Australia



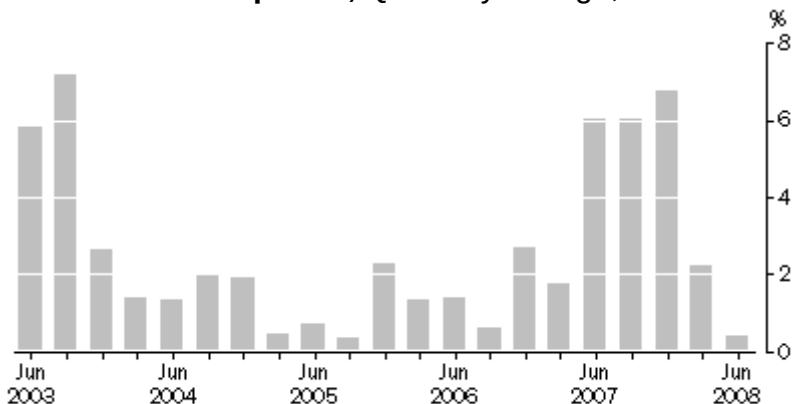
Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) increased 0.4% in the June quarter 2008. Over this period, the price index for the weighted average of eight capital cities decreased by 0.3%.

Over the year to the June quarter 2008, the preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 16.2%, while the weighted average of eight capital cities increased 8.2%. House prices rose more in Adelaide than in any other capital city over the year to the June quarter 2008.

Established house prices, Quarterly change, South Australia



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance



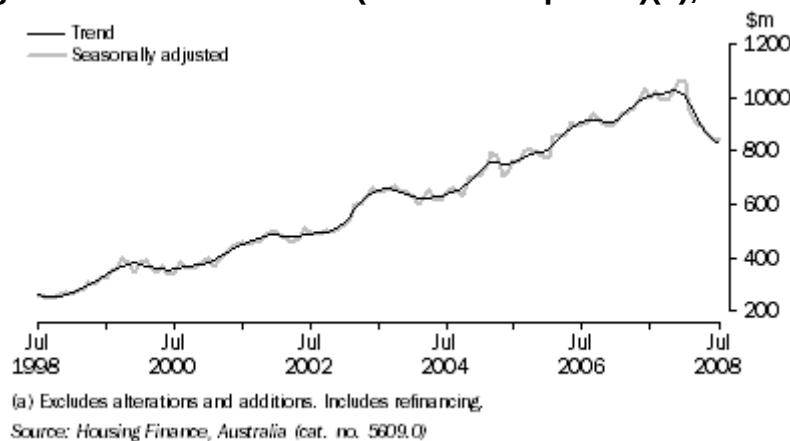
HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In trend terms, the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South

Australia in July 2008 was \$825m, a decrease of 2.0% from \$841m in June 2008. This was the eighth consecutive monthly fall in the value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation fell by 2.6% from \$12,532m in June 2008 to \$12,202m in July 2008.

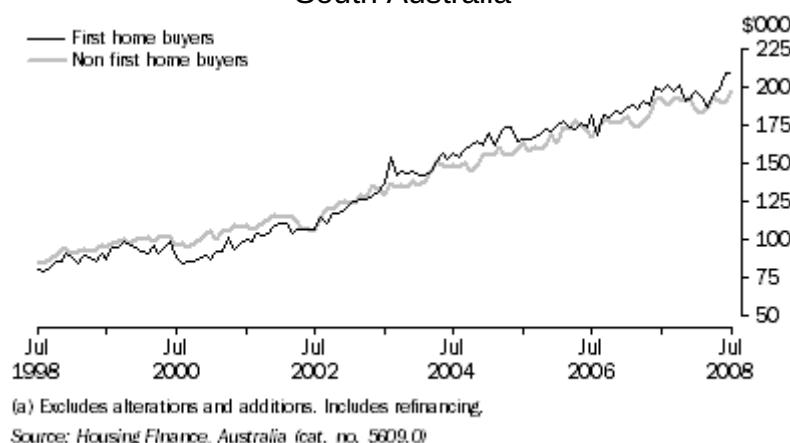
Housing finance commitments (owner occupation)(a), South Australia



In July 2008, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$200,100, which was significantly lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$248,400). Over the past year, there has been some growth in the average loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia; the average loan size in July 2008 (\$200,100) was 3.4% higher than that of July 2007 (\$193,600).

In July 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers in South Australia was \$209,400, which was 5.7% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$198,200). From June 2008 to July 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers increased by 0.5%, while the average loan size for non-first home buyers increased by 4.2%.

Housing finance commitments (owner occupation)(a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



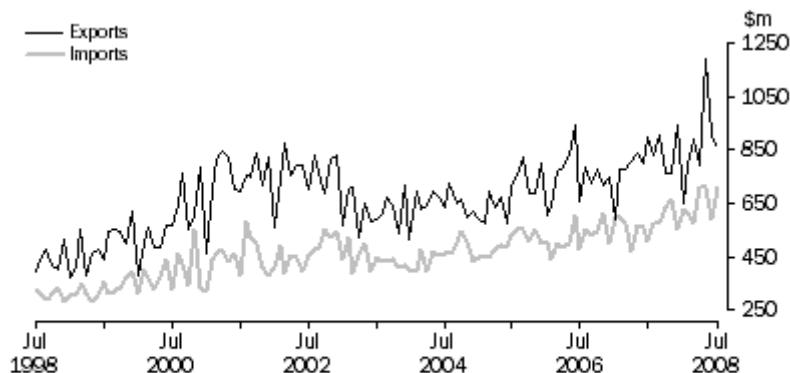
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports on a recorded trade basis in July 2008 was \$861m. This represents a slight decrease of 5.1% from the result for June 2008 (\$907m) and is 27.6% lower than the result for May 2008 (\$1,190m). The current figure is also 4.5% lower than the value of exports for the same time in the previous year (\$902m in July 2007). The value of Australian merchandise exports for July 2008 was \$18,219m, a 26.5% increase from the previous year (\$14,405m in July 2007).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports increased to \$709m in July 2008 from \$511m in July 2007, an increase of 38.7%. The value of Australian merchandise imports for July 2008 was \$19,658m, a 29.0% increase from July 2007 (\$15,243m).

Value of International Merchandise Exports and Imports(a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0)

Water

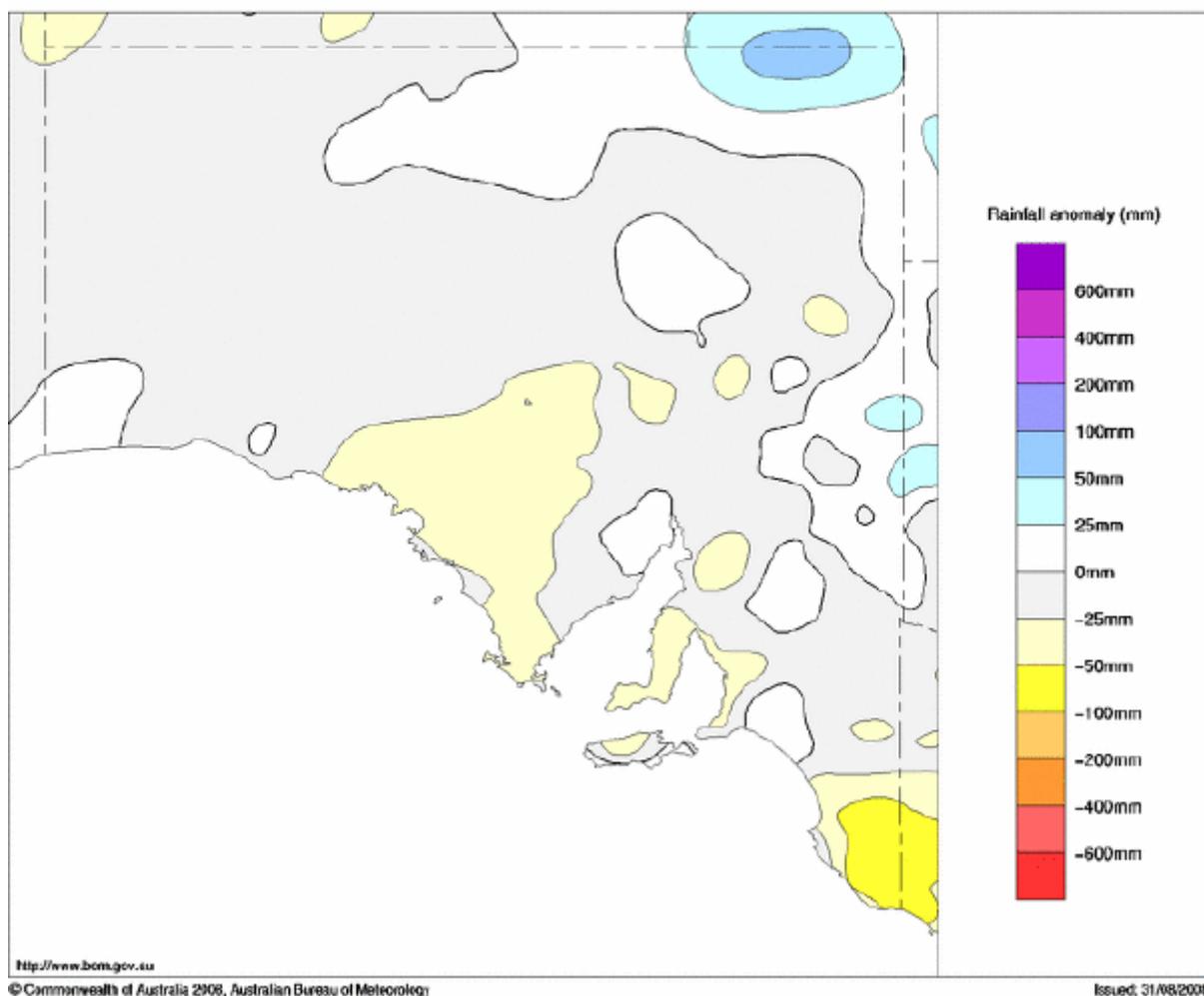


WATER

RAINFALL

The Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia for Winter 2008 reported that the season's rainfall was generally mixed, ranging from below average to above average. Rainfall varied from below average to above average over the pastoral districts with the far north east of the state receiving very much above average rainfall.

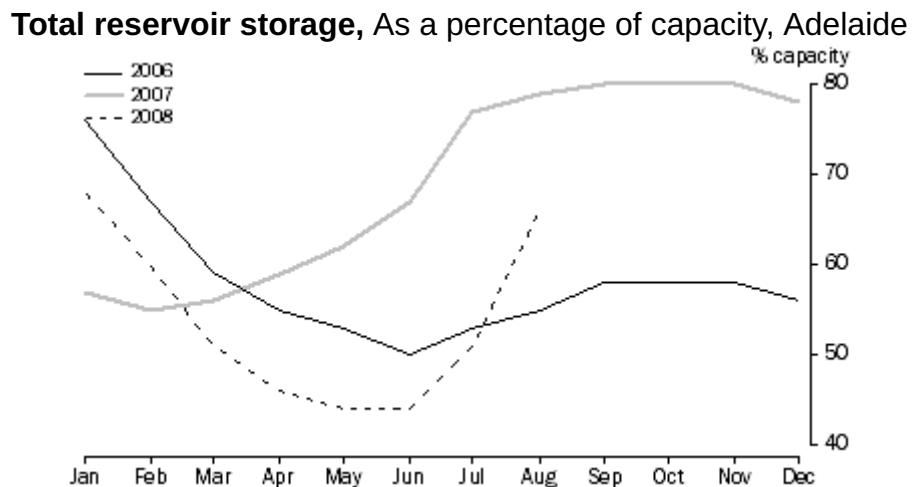
South Australian Rainfall Anomalies 1 June to 31 August 2008
Product of the National Climate Centre



Source:3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at the end of August 2008 was 66% of capacity, compared to 79% at the same time in 2007.



Source:SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Replaces: South Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1307.4)

Adelaide's Advantaged and Disadvantaged Suburbs (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: ADELAIDE'S ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGED SUBURBS

ADELAIDE'S ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGED SUBURBS

Introduction

Based on international research and also on information collected in the Census, the ABS broadly defines relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage in terms of people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society (ABS, 2006).

This article provides a picture of which suburbs in Adelaide are relatively advantaged and disadvantaged using the 2006 Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). The SEIFA indexes are created by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for geographic areas across Australia using data collected in the Census of Population and Housing.

What is SEIFA?

SEIFA indexes are summary measures of a number of variables that represent different aspects of relative socio-economic disadvantage and/or advantage in a geographic area.

There are four different SEIFA indexes, each representing a slightly different concept:

- the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
- the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage
- the Index of Economic Resources
- the Index of Education and Occupation.

This article presents thematic maps for the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage

and Disadvantage. The index is mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs) for the Adelaide region. For the purpose of this article, the Adelaide region refers to the following Urban Centres - Localities: Adelaide, Silver Sands, Sellicks Beach, Gawler, Crafers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker.

For further information on all four SEIFA indexes, including a list of the variables used to create the indexes, readers are directed to [An Introduction to Socio-economic Indexes for Areas, 2006](#) (cat. no. 2039.0).

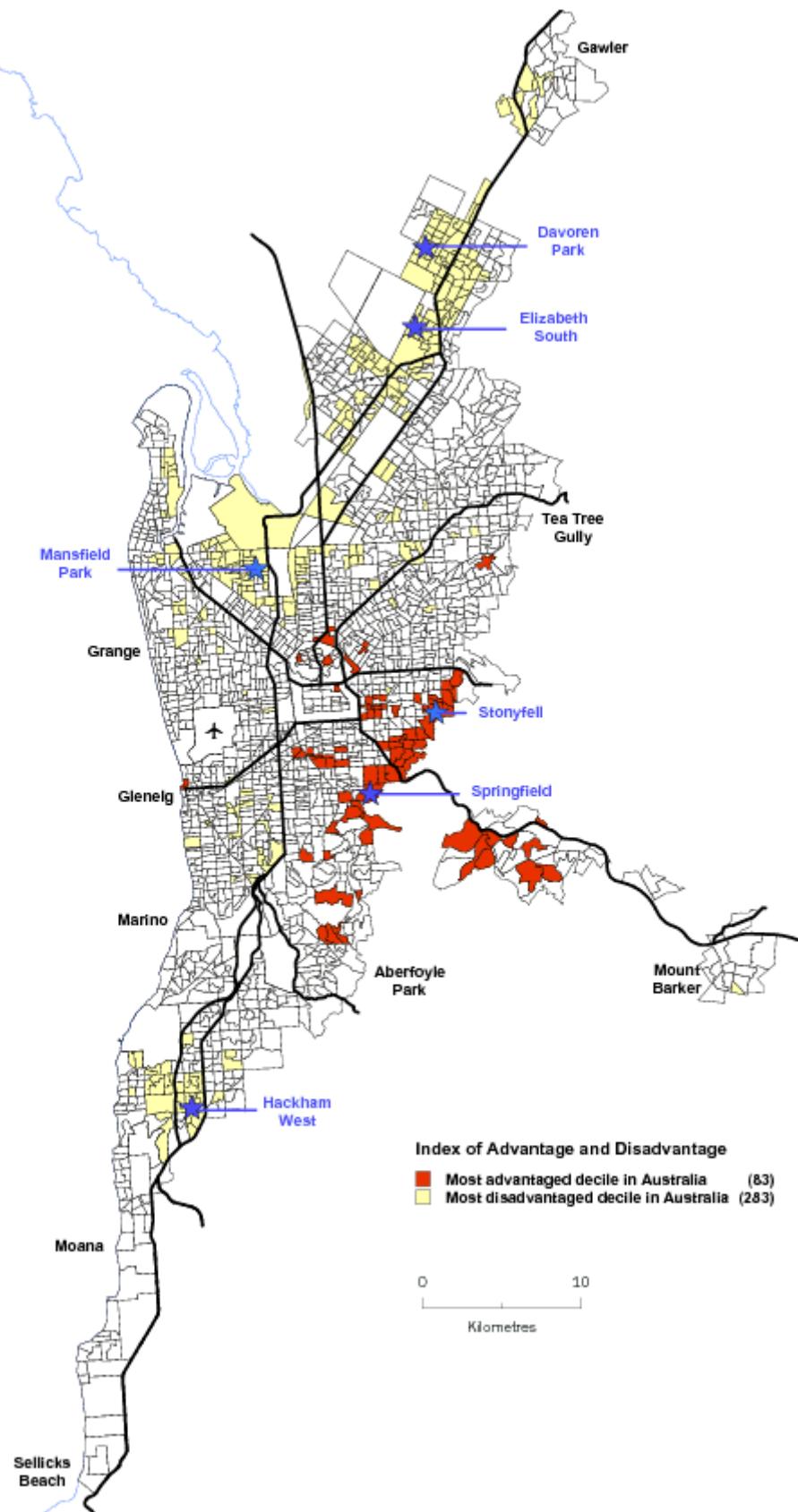
Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage is a general socio-economic index that was created using measures of relative disadvantage as well as measures of relative advantage. A low score (or decile) indicates relative greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general, whereas a high score (or decile) indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general. There are 21 measures used, including low and high income, internet connection, occupation and education.

Figure 1 shows how CDs in the Adelaide region compare to the rest of Australia for the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage. The deciles for this map were created by comparing the SEIFA scores for all CDs in Australia and dividing them into ten equal groups (or deciles). There were 2106 CDs in the Adelaide region which received a SEIFA score in 2006. All other things being equal, approximately 210 CDs from the Adelaide region could be expected to be in each decile (where the decile boundaries are formed from an Australia-wide perspective). However, the Adelaide region appears to have had an over-representation of CDs in the most disadvantaged decile (283 CDs) and an under-representation of CDs in the most advantaged decile (83 CDs).

Looking at Figure 1, there is a distinct clustering of advantaged CDs located in the south-eastern parts of Adelaide, indicating that these areas are among the most advantaged suburbs in Australia. This includes suburbs such as Springfield and Stonyfell. It also shows clusters of disadvantaged CDs in some parts of Adelaide including the outer northern suburbs such as Elizabeth South, the outer southern suburbs such as Hackham West and also the north-western suburbs of Adelaide such as Mansfield Park. These suburbs are among the most disadvantaged in Australia.

Figure 1. Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage, Adelaide Region, 2006 - Australian Deciles

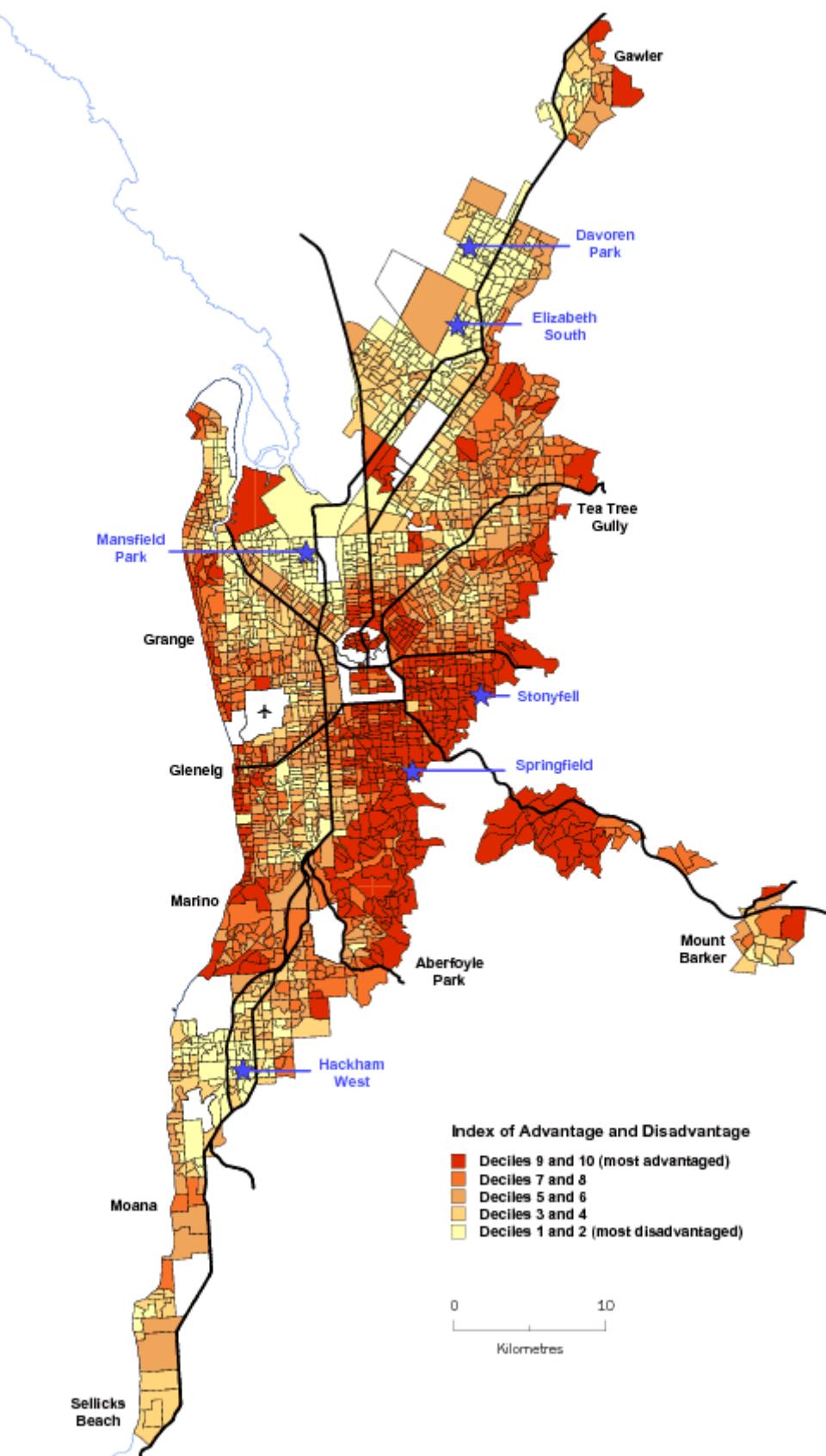


Source: Census of Population and Housing: Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia - Data Only, 2006 (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).

Figure 2 maps the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage for CDs in the Adelaide region. The deciles for this map were created by comparing the SEIFA scores for CDs in the Adelaide region only. It shows a clustering of relatively advantaged CDs in the eastern, south-eastern and inner southern and northern suburbs such as Springfield and Stonyfell. There are clusters of CDs in the most disadvantaged decile in the

outer northern suburbs such as Elizabeth South and Davoren Park. This map also shows clusters of relatively disadvantaged CDs in the outer southern suburbs of Adelaide such as Hackham West, and in the north-western suburbs such as Mansfield Park.

Figure 2. Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage, Adelaide Region, 2006



Note: some CDs did not receive a SEIFA score due to low population or high non-response

in the Census. These cells are not shaded on the map.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia - Data Only, 2006 (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).

Table 1 shows selected socio-economic characteristics for suburbs in the most advantaged and disadvantaged deciles of the Index of Relative Advantage and Disadvantage. The variables shown in this table are for illustrative purposes only, but they help to explain why a suburb may be considered relatively advantaged or disadvantaged. For a full list of the variables used to construct the SEIFA indexes, please see Appendix A in An Introduction to Socio-economic Indexes for Areas, 2006 (cat. no. 2039.0).

SEIFA scores are created for suburbs by using the population weighted average of the CDs within that suburb. The SEIFA score reflects the group of people within a suburb as a whole; it does not reflect any one person or household within that area. For example, it is possible for a high income household to reside in a relatively disadvantaged suburb.

Table 1. Socio-economic characteristics of selected suburbs in the most advantaged/disadvantaged decile of the Index of Relative Advantage and Disadvantage - Adelaide Region, 2006

	Most advantaged decile		Most disadvantaged decile		Total Adelaide Region(a)
	Springfield	Stonyfell	Elizabeth South	Davoren Park	
Selected Person Characteristics					
Usual Residents (no.)	541	1 324	2 838	6 780	1 089 726
Employed as 'Professionals'(b) (%)	31	39	4	4	21
Unemployed(b) (%)	2.7	4.3	17.6	17.0	5.3
No post-school qualifications(b) (%)	47	44	85	83	61
At university/other tertiary institution(b) (%)	9	9	1	1	5
Selected Household & Dwelling Characteristics					
Median household income (\$/week)	2 178	1 984	509	561	919
Median housing loan repayment (\$/month)	2 876	1 733	650	650	1 083
Occupied private dwellings fully owned (%)	64	51	17	18	33
Median rent (\$/week)	300	300	116	130	165
Occupied private dwellings rented from State housing authority (%)	-	-	35	25	7
Dwellings with no motor vehicles (%)	2	1	28	21	11
Dwellings with no internet connection (%)	17	15	63	58	39

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes the Urban Centres - Localities of Adelaide, Silver Sands, Sellicks Beach, Gawler, Crafers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker.

(b) Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

Case Study - Suburb of Adelaide

Map of the suburb of Adelaide

There are four SEIFA indexes, each representing a slightly different concept. This article displayed a map of CDs in the Adelaide region for the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (Figure 2). Although they are not presented in this article, the three other SEIFA indexes display a similar pattern of advantage and disadvantage for the Adelaide region. However, there are suburbs which exhibit different levels of relative advantage and disadvantage depending on which SEIFA index is used. Each SEIFA index aims to capture a slightly different aspect of relative disadvantage and is constructed using different variables. It is therefore possible for the same area to have a different ranking on each index. For example, the suburb of Adelaide is relatively advantaged on the Index of Advantage and Disadvantage (decile 8), but relatively disadvantaged on the Index of Economic Resources (decile 3).

Table 2 shows selected socio-economic characteristics for the suburb of Adelaide. The variables shown in this table are for illustrative purposes only to highlight why Adelaide may have a different score for the various SEIFA indexes. For a full list of the variables used to construct the SEIFA indexes, please see [An Introduction to Socio-economic Indexes for Areas, 2006](#) (cat. no. 2039.0).

Only 15% of occupied private dwellings in the suburb of Adelaide are fully owned, compared to 33% for the total Adelaide region. Furthermore, 30% of dwellings in the suburb of Adelaide have no motor vehicles, compared to only 11% for the Adelaide region. These variables help explain why the suburb of Adelaide has a relatively low level of access to economic resources compared to other suburbs.

The Index of Economic Resources does not contain any education or occupation measures but these are included in the other SEIFA indexes. The education and employment characteristics of persons living in the suburb of Adelaide help explain why the suburb is relatively advantaged on the Index of Advantage and Disadvantage. The suburb of Adelaide has a relatively high proportion of persons currently attending university or other tertiary institution (22%) and a relatively low proportion of persons with no post-school qualifications (55%). The suburb of Adelaide also has a relatively high proportion of employed people classified as 'Professionals' (38%) compared to the Adelaide region (21%).

Table 2. Socio-economic characteristics for the suburb of Adelaide, 2006

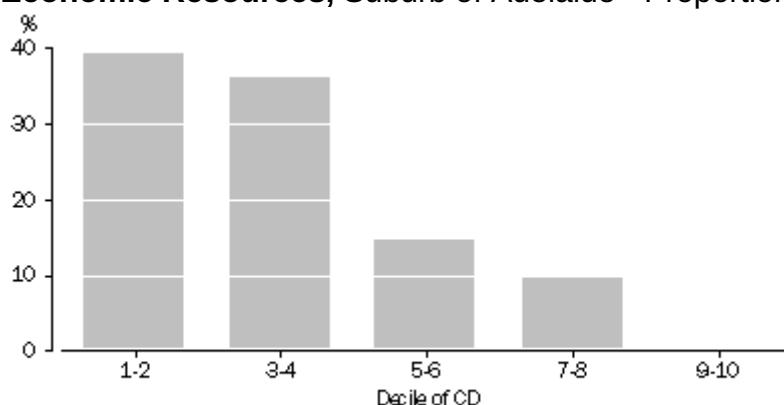
	Adelaide Suburb	Total Adelaide Region(a)
Selected Person characteristics		
Usual Residents (no.)	10 229	1 089 726
Employed as 'Professionals'(b) (%)	38	21
Unemployed(b) (%)	8.6	5.3
No post-school qualifications(b) (%)	55	61
At university/other tertiary institution(b) (%)	22	5
Selected Household & Dwelling Characteristics		
Median household income (\$/week)	893	919
Median housing loan repayment (\$/month)	1 486	1 083
Occupied private dwellings fully owned (%)	15	33
Median rent (\$/week)	240	165
Occupied private dwellings rented from State housing authority (%)	10	7
Dwellings with no motor vehicles (%)	30	11
Dwellings with no internet connection (%)	28	39

(a) Includes the Urban Centres - Localities of Adelaide, Silver Sands, Sellicks Beach, Gawler, Crafers-Bridgewater, Hahndorf and Mount Barker.

(b) Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Although the suburb of Adelaide has a relatively low SEIFA score on the Index of Economic Resources, it is important to note that a single SEIFA score can mask the diversity of advantage and disadvantage within that suburb. The following graph shows the proportion of people who are usual residents in the suburb of Adelaide by CD level decile for the Index of Economic Resources. There are 21 CDs in the suburb of Adelaide which received a 2006 SEIFA score. Even though the suburb was in the third decile on the Index of Economic Resources, there were CDs within the suburb which have a relatively greater level of access to economic resources. The graph shows 15% of Adelaide's usual residents were in deciles 5 and 6 and a further 10% were in deciles 7 and 8.

Index of Economic Resources, Suburb of Adelaide - Proportion of People



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Conclusion

The Socio-economic Indexes for Areas is a useful tool for analysing various aspects of socio-economic disadvantage for a region. The indexes show how one community compares to another in terms of the level of relative disadvantage. This article shows that, compared to other suburbs in the Adelaide region, the south-eastern suburbs of Adelaide such as Springfield are relatively advantaged while the outer northern suburbs such as Elizabeth South, the outer southern suburbs such as Hackham West and the north western suburbs such as Mansfield Park are relatively disadvantaged.

This article also demonstrates how a suburb can have a different level of relative advantage and disadvantage, depending on which SEIFA index is used. The suburb of Adelaide is relatively advantaged on the Index of Advantage and Disadvantage, but relatively disadvantaged on the Index of Economic Resources. The suburb has a relatively high proportion of people who are studying or who are employed as Professionals, but a relatively low proportion of dwellings which are fully owned or which have a motor vehicle.